



PATIENT

Raven Boutros

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

DSH

SEX

Neutered Male

AGE

2 Years

WEIGHT

5.5 kg

INTERPRETED BY

Dr Brittany Sinclair,
 BVSc(hons), DACVECC

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Amanda Stewart

HOSPITAL NAME

Hawkins AH

REFERRING VET

Dr. Hawkins

INVOICE

35332

DATE

1/9/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: 3 weeks ago, resented with hematuria and UTI. UTI has resolved but still hematuria. Want to make sure no radiolucent uroliths and also on Xray the left lateral abdomen the splenic area looks unusual No meds.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder, trigone, and visible pelvic urethra were of normal thickness. The ureters were not visible which is normal. There was normal wall layering with no masses, uroliths or abnormal thickening visualized. Mobile debris present in the urinary bladder. No evidence of inflammatory or neoplastic changes was noted.

The kidneys were both normal size and structure, with smooth capsule and normal corticomedullary definition and ratio (cortex 1/3 of medulla). Medullary structure differed distinctly from that of the cortex. No evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The right kidney measured 4.24 cm in length. The left kidney measured 3.51 cm in length.

Adrenal Glands

Both adrenal glands were visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The left adrenal gland measured 0.39 cm in thickness. The right adrenal gland measured 0.42 cm in thickness.

Spleen

The spleen was normal with a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma and smooth capsule, with normal splenic vasculature with no signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarct changes were noted.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy observed. Gallbladder is moderately distended with normal wall thickness and anechoic contents. Common bile duct is non-distended and tapers normally.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach contains minimal luminal contents. It measures at a normal thickness with some variability due to the presence of rugal folds. The distinction of the gastric wall layers is adequate and there is no impression of reduced peristaltic activity. No masses or focal lesions were observed.

The visualized areas of duodenum, jejunum and ileum have a relatively uniform diameter with minimal fluid distension. Wall thickness is normal. Bowel loops follow a curvilinear path with distinct wall layering maintaining the typical 1:3 muscularis: mucosa layer ratio. Visualized peristalsis appears appropriate. There were no focal lesions consistent with obstruction or a mass effect observed.



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Sections of colon are visualized with formed fecal material and gas shadowing distally. There is no observed focal or generalized colon wall thickening or loss of layering.

Pancreas

The area of the pancreas was isoechoic to surrounding tissue with no overt inflammation. Pancreatic tissue was not distinctly visualized which is common.

Lymph Nodes

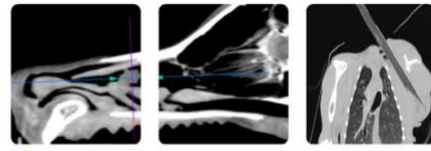
No clinically significant lymphadenopathy or abnormalities noted.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- Mobile debris in urinary bladder

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Urinary bladder appearance is normal. This patient likely suffers from feline lower urinary tract syndrome. Ultimately FLUS is most often a sterile process which can be difficult to control. Stress reduction is important and pheromone therapy (Feliway) or anxiolytic medications (gabapentin, fluoxetine, etc) may be of use. Promotion of increased water intake with canned food and access to water fountains and urinary health diets (hills c/d, royal canin urinary S/O, purina proplan UR, etc) may be useful but must be fed exclusively to be effective. Increasing the number of litter boxes and being fastidious about changing the litter, as well as placing litter boxes in stress free areas, away from other pets, high traffic areas or noisy appliances can be helpful.



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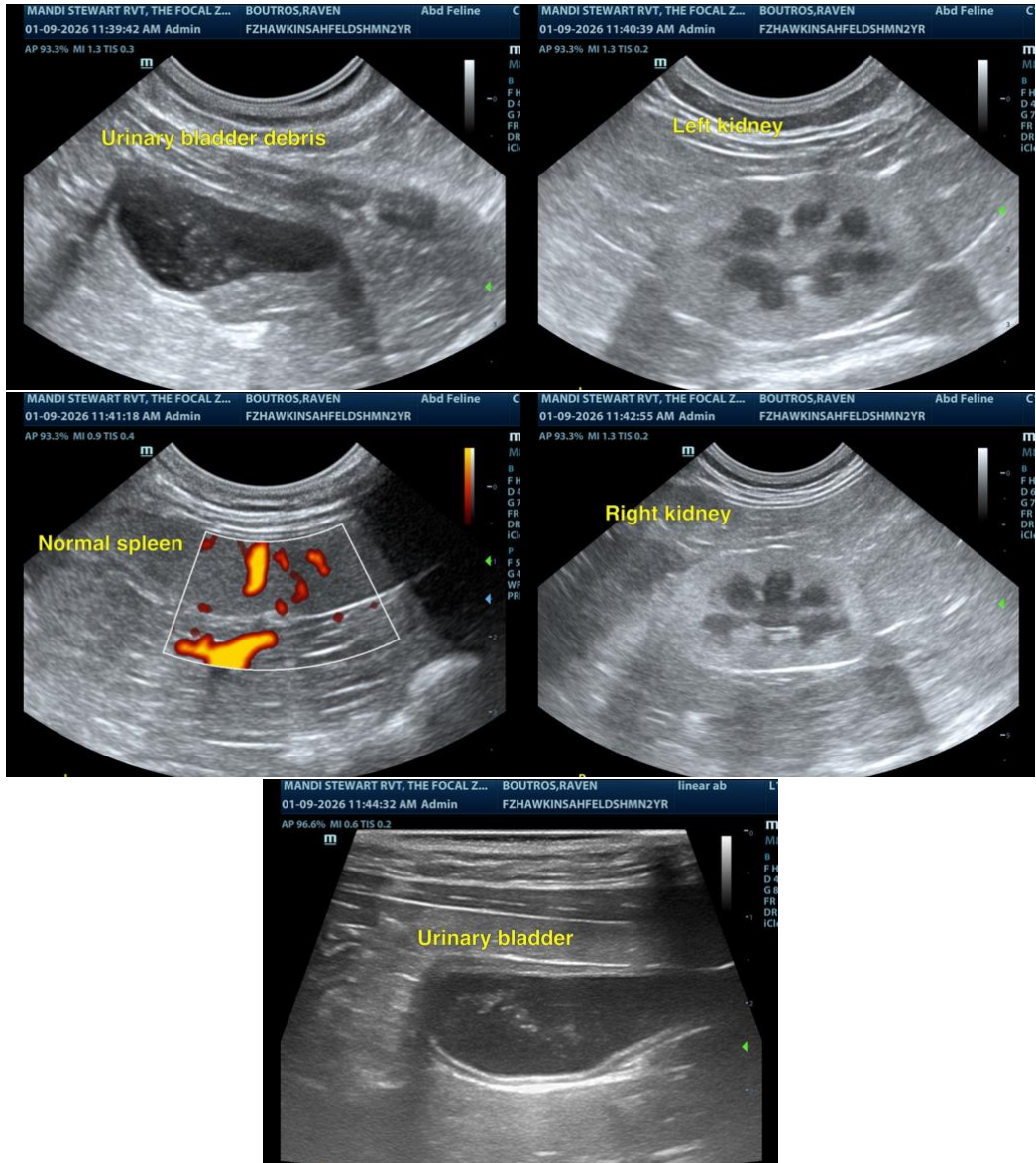
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

Dr Brittany Sinclair, BVSc(hons), DACVECC

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